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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

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Feature of Issue (page 501): FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKETS

SHANGHAI WHEAT SITUATION

There has been little change in the wheat and flour milling situation in Shanghai during the past month, according to a cable to the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Agricultural Commissioner P. O. Nyhus at Shanghai. More than half the mills are idle, awaiting the new crop wheat which will not be available before May. Weather conditions have been favorable in the Yangtze Valley and prospects for the new crop are considered favorable. The local flour market continues dull due to the poor demand for flour from North China and South China ports. Shanghai flour quotations on the local exchange on April 5 were \$1.19 per forty-nine pound bag for April delivery, and \$1.08 for June delivery. Quotations for American and Canadian flour are slightly higher than for Shanghai flour but no contacts are being made.

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CURRENT MARKET CONDITIONS

The German hog market weakened further during the week ended April 2, according to information cabled by Agricultural Commissioner Steere at Berlin. The average of \$14.59 for the week for heavy hogs in the Berlin market was \$2.27 under last year's level. Lard at Hamburg also was easier at \$11.87 per 100 pounds and \$2.42 under a year ago. See table, page 525.

In the British cured pork market, Liverpool averages for the week ended April 2 were lower for American products but steady for Danish and Canadian, according to cabled advices from Agricultural Commissioner Foley at London. American hams averaged \$3.48 per 100 pounds below a year ago, with green bellies and lard down \$1.42 and \$3.74 respectively. See table, page 525.

At the London wool sales of April 4, the buying of greasy cross-breeds recovered to the best rates of the preceding week, Mr. Foley reports. Compared with prices on March 28, 70's scoured basis were 1 cent lower, 40's, 46's and 48's were a half-cent higher, and other prices unchanged. Withdrawals continued low. The current sales series closes on April 9. A better tone in the Bradford tops and yarn markets resulted from firmness in raw materials prices, Consul Macatee reports. Possibilities of a strike over the wages issue are causing an increase in piece goods machinery activity. Buyers, however, appear to be anticipating lower goods prices following a possible reduction in wages.

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C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S

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B R E A D G R A I N S

Wheat areas for 1930

The 1930 wheat acreage as reported by 15 countries is 131,882,000 acres against 132,368,000 acres in the same countries in 1928. The area sown to wheat in Spain for the 1930 harvest is estimated at 10,531,000 acres against 10,478,000 acres in 1928. A larger area has also been sown in Syria and Lebanon, the area this season being estimated at 1,057,000 acres, an increase of 17.6 per cent over the 1929 area. See table, page 517, and production summary, page 518.

Foreign growing conditions

Reports on the condition of the winter sown grains in European countries continue fairly favorable according to a cable from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. Spring seeding is also progressing favorably. The condition of the grains in northern France is good but excessive rains in the south have caused some damage to the winter grains and have delayed the spring seeding. The recent rains in Rumania were too light to materially improve the situation. Some parts of Germany are also complaining of the lack of moisture.

Heavy rains fell in some parts of western Europe and in the Mediterranean countries during the week ended April 3 but the precipitation was light in other regions. Night frosts were general in the regions east of Danzig and Belgrade. Precipitation was light in European Russia during the week with temperatures generally below zero in the north. Crop conditions in Ukraine were fair to good according to a report dated March 25. The slow pace at which preparations for the spring sowing campaign are being carried out in Siberia is causing some concern in view of the importance of the spring wheat acreage in that region. The number of draft cattle in the important western region has decreased 30 to 40 per cent and the remaining number are said to be in poor condition.

A report received by Mr. Steere from Algeria dated March 25 indicated that wheat crop conditions were favorable at that time but conditions during April will determine the relative size of the crop.

Movement to marketUnited States

The exports of wheat including flour from the United States from July 1, 1929 to March 29, 1930 were 121,090,000 bushels against 127,701,000 bushels during the same period in 1928-29. Exports during the week ended March 29 were 1,363,000 bushels against 2,088,000 bushels the previous week and 2,168,000 bushels during the week ended March 30, 1929.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T D

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Canada

Stocks of wheat in store in the western grain division of Canada on March 28 were 147,417,000 bushels against 148,197,000 bushels on March 21 and 141,145,000 bushels on March 28, 1929. Receipts at Fort William and Port Arthur during the week ended March 28 were 428,000 bushels and shipments were 88,000 bushels. Receipts at Vancouver were 1,267,000 bushels and shipments were 1,604,000 bushels.

European Market Conditions

German grain markets were very firm during the week ended April 2 in anticipation of further protective measures which are being planned by the Government, Mr. Steere reports. The spot price of domestic wheat at Hamburg advanced from \$1.70 per bushel on March 26 to \$1.78 per bushel on April 2, the highest quotation since August 1929. The spot price of domestic rye at Berlin advanced from \$0.86 per bushel on March 26 to \$1.00 per bushel on April 2, the highest quotation since December 31, 1929.

The appropriation of nearly \$12,000,000 for the support of the wheat market in France has been approved by the French Senate. The measure provides for an appropriation of approximately \$4,000,000 to permit an additional exportation of about 7,000,000 bushels of wheat in addition to the 7,000,000 bushels provided for in the law of December 1 and which appears to have moved out of the country although not yet confirmed by official statistics. A credit of \$8,000,000 is granted for the establishment of Government emergency stocks at various centers.

United States wheat prices

Wheat prices at all markets of the United States were improved during the week ended April 3. Closing prices of May futures at Chicago and Kansas City were about five cents higher, and at Minneapolis about 7 cents higher on April 3 than a week earlier. July and September futures made even greater gains. September futures closed at about 10 cents per bushel higher at Chicago and 9 cents per bushel higher at Minneapolis on April 3 than on March 27. Similar improvements in prices since March 27 occurred at Liverpool and Buenos Aires, though by March 27 prices at these markets had already shown material improvement as compared with the low levels reached at about the middle of March. May futures on April 3 at Chicago closed at approximately 114 cents per bushel, compared with 109 cents a week before, while at Liverpool the close was 116 cents against 112 cents per bushel a week earlier.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

WHEAT: Closing prices of May futures

Date	Chicago		Kansas City		Minneapolis		Winnipeg		Liverpool		Buenos Aires a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 13	135	123	124	116	126	123	134	128	136	129	117	113
20	133	113	125	106	127	114	135	114	136	117	116	104
27	129	113	121	105	123	114	131	117	134	119	115	104
Mar. 6	127	112	119	103	122	110	130	112	133	115	114	106
13	130	108	122	98	124	106	131	104	134	107	114	97
20	127	110	119	101	122	108	129	110	131	110	111 b/	100
27	122	109	114	100	118	106	127	108	130	112	111	102
Apr. 3	118	114	111	105	115	113	124	115	128	116	109	104
10	121		114		118		125		130		108	
17	117		110		115		123		127		108	

a/ Prices are of day previous to other prices.

b/ Price is for March 20.

WHEAT: Weighted average cash prices at stated markets

Week ended	All classes and grades six markets		No. 2 Hard winter Kansas City		No. 1 Dk. no. spring Minneapolis		No. 2 Amber durum Minneapolis		No. 2 red winter St. Louis		Western white Seattle a/	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Feb. 7	117	117	117	112	134	125	132	111	139	123	118	116
14	119	119	118	113	136	126	129	112	141	127	121	117
21	120	115	120	112	139	125	130	104	145	121	122	112
28	117	114	118	112	136	125	126	100	138	118	121	107
Mar. 7	115	111	117	106	132	120	129	93	135	120	118	109
14	117	102	119	100	132	113	123	94	139	119	121	109
21	115	99	117	98	135	110	123	99	139	115	120	109
28	110	100	112	100	128	112	117	97	130	117	116	110
Apr. 4	109		110		129		---		130		117	
11	112		114		130		113		130		117	

a/ Weekly average of daily cash quotations basis No. 1 sacked 30 days delivery.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

For the week ended March 28 cash wheat prices at the principal United States markets averaged slightly higher than for the previous week, the average of all classes and grades at six markets being 100 cents compared with 99 cents per bushel the week before. Most representative grades of wheat were about 2 cents per bushel higher, No. 1 dark northern spring at Minneapolis averaging 112 cents per bushel against 110 cents a week before, No. 2 hard winter at Kansas City 100 cents compared with 98 cents the week before and No. 2 red winter at St. Louis 117 cents compared with 115 cents per bushel a week earlier. Prices were mostly from 10 to 15 cents per bushel below the levels of a year ago.

Rye areas in 1930

Reports to date indicate the 1930 rye acreage in Europe will be about the same as in the past year. The total area in 6 countries has been reported at 21,866,000 acres as compared with 21,852,000 acres in the same countries in 1929. Poland has decreased the winter area by approximately 2 per cent, according to the preliminary estimate. France and Spain also decreased the winter acreage but these decreases are slightly more than offset by increases in Bulgaria, Rumania, Latvia and Lithuania. See table on page 517, and production summary, page 518.

FEED GRAINSBarley

The 1930 area sown to barley in 10 countries so far reported, which in 1929 furnished more than 36 per cent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 27,521,000 acres, an increase of 0.7 per cent over the area sown by the same countries last year. The 1930 barley area in Spain is estimated at 4,380,000 acres, which is a decrease of 0.8 per cent from the area sown in 1929, and the smallest acreage since 1924. The total acreage for the 5 European countries reported, however, is 2.2 per cent above that of 1929. See barley acreage table, page 518 and production summary, page 519.

Exports of barley from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available total 27,041,000 bushels, a decrease of 15.3 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States barley exports during the week ended March 29 were the smallest weekly shipment since the middle of February. See barley export table, page 521.

CROP AND MARKET PROSPECTS, CONT'D

Barley prices during that week increased a little. No. 2 barley at Minneapolis advanced 2 cents from the price of the two preceding weeks to 56 cents per bushel, which was 9 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See table showing barley prices, page 522. Feed barley in western Europe was reported as firmer around the middle of March, both Poland and Germany having increased their prices.

Stocks of barley in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 28 amounted to 22,425,000 bushels compared with 16,002,000 bushels on the same date last year and 7,828,000 bushels in 1928. Receipts at Fort William, Port Arthur and Vancouver from August 1 - March 29 amounted to 15,093,000 bushels, while shipments during the same period totaled 4,541,000 bushels. It is reported that barley stocks in Morocco remain heavy.

Oats

The 1930 oats area sown in the 7 countries so far reported, which in 1929 planted nearly 45 percent of the Northern Hemisphere total exclusive of Russia and China, amounts to 46,042,000 acres, an increase of 3 per cent over the area sown by the same countries last year. Practically all of the countries reported share in this increase. The first estimate of the 1930 oats area in Spain is 1,840,000 acres, which is an increase of 8.2 per cent over the 1929 sowings, but is with that exception the smallest acreage since 1925. See oats acreage table, page 519 and production summary, page 520.

Exports of oats from the United States, Canada, Argentina and the Danubian countries from July 1 to the latest dates available amount to 24,051,000 bushels, a decrease of 44.3 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States oats exports were negligible during the week ended March 29, while prices remained at about the same level. No. 3 white oats at Chicago remained at 43 cents per bushel, which was 4 cents below the price for the corresponding week last year. See oats trade and price tables, pages 521 and 522. The price of oats in western Europe was reported as considerably firmer around the middle of March. Germany, however, still has large quantities of oats for export.

Stocks of oats in store in the Western Grain Inspection Division of Canada on March 28 stood at 13,466,000 bushels against 20,399,000 bushels last year and 12,459,000 bushels on the same date in 1928. Receipts of oats at Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert from August 1 - March 28 totaled 3,376,000 bushels, while shipments during the same periods amounted to 6,977,000 bushels.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T D

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Corn

There was a reaction to warm, dry weather in the corn zone of Argentina during the week ended March 31, according to the United States Weather Bureau. The mean temperature for the week was 72°, or 4° above normal, while no rain was reported. These conditions should be favorable to the work of the corn harvesting which is going on there at present. The 1929 corn production in 22 countries reported totals 3,434,597,000 bushels, an increase of 1.7 per cent over that of the same countries in 1928. During the week revisions have been received which cause slight increases in the previous estimates of production in Greece and the Union of South Africa, and a slight decrease in Kenya. See corn production table, page 520.

Exports of corn from the United States, the Danubian countries, Argentina and the Union of South Africa from November 1 to the latest dates available amount to 95,938,000 bushels, a decrease of 6.6 per cent from the shipments during the same periods of the preceding year. United States corn exports during the week ended March 29 were the smallest weekly shipment since December, while Argentine shipments were the smallest for a year past. See corn trade table, page 521.

There was little change in United States corn prices during the week ended March 28. No. 3 yellow corn at Chicago advanced one cent to 81 cents per bushel, while May futures remained at 84 cents, being in both cases 10 cents below the prices for the corresponding week last year. Buenos Aires quotations on Argentine corn for May and June delivery advanced several cents to 61 and 60 cents, respectively, compared with 86 cents for the same week in 1929. The spread between the May futures of United States and of Argentine corn averaged about 23 cents compared with a spread of 27 cents the preceding week. See table showing corn prices, page 522. Around the middle of March the corn market in Europe was decidedly dull. Argentine corn quotations were somewhat above those for Danubian corn, especially for future delivery.

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RICE

Production of rice in the Asiatic surplus areas in 1929-30 was larger than in the preceding season but production in the deficit areas, notably China, India excluding Burma, and the Dutch East Indies was smaller. The result has been an increase in the intra-Asiatic trade in rice, with the movement to China particularly heavy. Shipments from Asia to Europe have also been larger thus far this year than in 1929.

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T D

The supplies of rice available for export from the three surplus producing areas of Asia, Burma, Indo-China and Siam, appear to be nearly 10 per cent greater than in 1929. Rice production in all India was nearly 3,000 million pounds less than in 1928-29. Production in Burma, however, which supplies about three-fifths of the Asiatic surplus, was estimated at 11,072 million pounds, of which 6,153 million pounds were available for export, compared with 10,963 million pounds and an exportable surplus of 5,824 million in 1928-29. Production in the seven surplus producing provinces of Siam for 1929-30 was estimated at 3,549 million pounds, an increase of nearly 23 per cent over the relatively short crop of 1928-29. The surplus is placed at 1,900 million pounds against exports of about 1,500 million last year. An estimate for Indo-China production is not yet available but trade reports indicate an exportable surplus for 1930 larger than for 1929.

United States exports of southern rice (total export less exports from San Francisco) for the first seven months of the season, August to February, amounted to approximately 145,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 8 per cent from the heavy exports for the same period in 1928-29. Exports of California rice, as measured by exports from the port of San Francisco, have been very small thus far amounting to only 7,249,000 pounds during August to February, a decrease of 74 per cent from exports for the same period in 1928-29. European markets have taken little California rice this season and exports to Japan have been negligible. Canada has been the only market to increase its takings of California rice. See Foreign Service release F.S./R-36, April 4, 1930.

COTTON

Cotton production in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan for the 1929-30 season is estimated at 133,752 bales of 478 pounds net, according to a cable received by the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. This is 13,836 bales less than the estimate on March 10, 1930 and 17,995 bales less than the estimate of last year's crop of 141,747 bales.

HOPS

Stimulated by the unusually high prices prevailing several years back, the production of hops in Continental Europe reached comparatively high levels in the past three years, but seems to be faced with a sharp

C R O P A N D M A R K E T P R O S P E C T S , C O N T D

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reduction in acreage in 1930, at least in some of the countries which may be regarded as marginal producers of this product, according to a report from Agricultural Commissioner L. V. Steere at Berlin. The large increase in acreage and production has had the effect of steady and drastic reduction in prices for several consecutive years, until returns are no longer profitable to many growers.

The high point in continental acreage was reached in 1928, when the five important producing countries, Germany, Belgium, France, Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia, had an area of 117,000 acres, as compared with an average of 79,000 in the five-year period 1923-1927. The fact that 1928 yields were moderate apparently encouraged farmers to curtail acreage in 1929 to only a small extent in spite of a further weakening in prices. In 1929, unusually heavy yields on the slightly reduced acreage have brought such a drastic decline in prices that it is now thought certain that many farmers will shift from hop production to other crops, particularly in Yugoslavia, parts of Germany, and in other areas which are less well established as hop producers. Yugoslavia has already shown a considerable reduction in acreage in 1929. See Foreign Service release F.S./H-29, April 4, 1930.

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F R U I T , V E G E T A B L E S A N D N U T S

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THE BRITISH APPLE MARKET: All varieties of American apples on the Liverpool auction, Wednesday, April 2, sold at somewhat lower prices than last week except Albemarle Pippins, according to a cable received from Mr. F. A. Motz, the Department of Agriculture's fruit specialist in Europe. The demand was active for high grade barreled apples. Virginia Yorks and Pippins, New York Baldwins and Ben Davis and Oregon Newtowns met with a good demand, but the demand was only moderate for Virginia Ben Davis and Winesaps. Virginia Pippins, New York Baldwins and Oregon Newtowns were in moderate supply, while the supplies of Virginia and New York Ben Davis were light. There were practically no supplies of Virginia Yorks, but the supply of Washington Winesaps was liberal.

On the whole, supplies of American apples were moderate and Canadian barreled apples liberal. All American fruit offered for sale at the auction was in good condition except New York Ben Davis, some lots of which were in variable condition. London prices of Virginia and Washington Winesaps were similar to those paid at Liverpool, but the prices paid for Albemarle Pippins and Newtowns were much lower. Supplies of all American apples were light except Oregon Newtowns, the supplies of which were moderate. The demand was moderate for most boxed and barreled varieties. The trade is primarily interested now in Australian apples, supplies of which have begun to arrive. See Foreign Service release, F.S./A-306, April 3, 1930.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

FOREIGN VEGETABLE SHIPMENTS TO THE UNITED STATES: Total shipments of vegetables to the United States from Mexico and Cuba, the most important sources, have been larger so far for the 1929-30 season than a year ago, according to consular advices received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Shipments from Bermuda have been somewhat smaller this year than last. The movement of tomatoes this season, however, has been smaller than last season from both the Mexican West Coast and Cuba. Tomatoes constitute the leading item in the shipments from those countries. Heavier shipments of green peas this year brought the total for Mexico above that of last season, while the Cuban increase is distributed over several items.

Exports of winter vegetables from the Mexican West Coast to the United States from the beginning of the current season up to the middle of March amounted to 83,536,000 pounds as compared with 79,392,000 pounds up to the end of March last season, according to Vice Consul Edward S. Maney at Nogales. During the first four months of the 1928-29 season, tomatoes constituted 63 per cent of the total shipments and green peas 24 per cent. Thus far this season, December 1 to March 15, tomatoes have constituted only 59 per cent of the total, while green peas made up 35 per cent.

The decrease in the acreage planted to tomatoes during the current season was offset by an increase in the acreage devoted to the culture of green peas. Thus far this season (through March 15, 1930), a total of 2,164 cars of green peas have been shipped to the United States from the West Coast of Mexico. This represents an increase of nearly 900 cars over the total shipped to the end of March last year. The movement of green peas to the United States usually ends the latter part of February. At the present time, virtually no shipments are being made.

During the last two weeks of December, 1929, nearly 358 carloads of green peas were exported to the United States from the West Coast of Mexico. As a result of these heavy shipments, the American market was flooded during the Christmas holiday season and the export price of green peas dropped accordingly. In an endeavor to remedy that situation, large shippers entered into an agreement looking to a curtailment in the green pea exports until the market revived. This volunteer plan was not wholly successful and the aid of the State Government of Sonora was invoked. The Governor of Sonora, under date of January 30, 1930, promulgated a decree which increased the state production tax on green peas from 5 cents to \$2.50 a crate. This decree was almost immediately modified so as to apply only to inferior grades of peas. Peas grading five kernels or better to the pod were taxed at the old rate of 5 cents a crate. As a result, only peas of good quality were shipped inasmuch as the production tax on inferior grades was prohibitive. This measure is credited with having been instrumental in checking the demoralization of the green pea market in the United States at the height of the shipping season. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-87, April 3, 1930.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES AND NUTS, CONT'D

Shipments of Cuban vegetables to the American market during the first two weeks of March amounted to 3,538,000 pounds as compared with 2,887,000 pounds during the last two weeks of February, and 5,921,000 pounds during the first two weeks of March last year, according to a report received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Consul Harold B. Quanton at Havana. Total shipments of all Cuban vegetables to the American market thus far this season now stand at 32,502,000 pounds as compared with 30,033,000 pounds during the corresponding period last season. According to present indications, the total shipments for the entire season will not exceed those of 1928-29 by as large a figure as anticipated at the beginning of the season. Exports of tomatoes, which constitute the bulk of the Cuban vegetable crop, have been running considerable below shipments last year. Those of eggplant, peppers, cucumbers, and lima beans, however, have been materially greater. See Foreign Service release, F.S./V-86, April 2, 1930.

Vegetable shipments from Bermuda to the United States during the first two weeks of March amounted to 167,000 pounds as compared with 335,000 pounds during the corresponding two weeks last season, Vice Consul Clay Merrell at Hamilton reports. The decline was due mainly to lower shipments of the first crop of potatoes, most of these having been previously disposed of. The first shipment of the new Garnet potato crop was made on March 15. Weather conditions have been favorable for this crop, and a good yield is assured. With reduced acreage this season, however, shipments of Garnets will probably not exceed 50 per cent of last year's movement. There has been no reduction of the acreage devoted to celery this season and the crop is in fine growing condition. Shipments of celery will begin about April 15. See Foreign Service release, F. S./V-35, March 26, 1930.

LIVESTOCK, MEAT AND WOOL

FOREIGN PORK MARKET SITUATION: Additional evidence of the movement toward larger continental European hog production is contained in figures for the Netherlands recently received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The number of hogs in the Netherlands was larger for all classes on March 1 than a year earlier, with sows in farrow and the younger animals showing the largest relative gains. European hog prices declined in March, but prices of feed showed an even greater relative decline. Some reduction in demand for hogs in Germany during March is indicated by smaller marketings than in March 1929, and at

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D

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lower prices. Imports of cured pork into Germany continue larger than last year. Great Britain is also importing more pork than last year from Denmark and the United States, but at lower prices. Stocks of pork in British centers at the beginning of March were larger than on February 1, but smaller than a year earlier. Prices are weaker, especially for American products. Lard stocks in both the United States and Europe are moderate and below a year ago. February imports into Great Britain were below last year's level, with German imports only slightly larger than a year ago. Lard prices in all markets declined generally in March, and are below pre-war levels in the leading European markets. See Foreign Service release, F.S./HP-5, April 5, 1930.

BEEF CATTLE CONDITIONS IN MEXICO, BRAZIL, AND AUSTRALIA: The cattle markets in northern Sonora, Mexico, continued dull during the last quarter of 1929, according to Consul Mauricio W. Altoffer. Lack of interest in the local cattle market on the part of buyers, which marked the summer season, continued into the fall and winter. Exports to the United States, which is the chief market for the feeder steers of this section, amounted to only 20,375 head in the last quarter of 1929, against 37,758 for the same quarter of 1928. Exports from northern Sonora for the whole year, however, were 109,648, or slightly above the 1928 shipments. See table, p. 523.

The recent lack of interest was largely incidental to the decline in United States cattle prices from the high levels which had prevailed for nearly two years when there was a great deal of competition on the part of American buyers for Mexican feeder cattle, states the Consul. The demand for the common run of stock practically ceased and the only sales were from the better herds of Hereford cattle. Lack of rainfall in Southern California during the autumn is said also to have affected sales adversely. Because of the poor pasturage, approximately 50,000 head awaiting shipment in Sonora were turned back on the ranges for lack of buyers.

Mexico and Canada supply practically all of the live cattle imported into the United States. During the year 1929, Mexican shipments to this country showed a decrease of 1 per cent below 1928, while Canadian shipments were down 10 per cent. Before the war, Mexico was the chief source of supply, imports into the United States from that country reaching an average of 240,000 for the period 1909-1913 against only 10,000 from Canada. Since the war, Canada has led Mexico, although the margin has narrowed each year, with imports from Mexico increasing and those from Canada decreasing. See table, page 523.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T I D

Cattle in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, appear to be in better condition than usual, states Consul C. R. Kasmith of Porto Alegre under date of March 12, 1930. The number of adult cattle is now estimated at 10,000,000 against an estimate of 9,120,000 for 1927. This state has about one-fourth of the cattle in the whole of Brazil. That country has been supplying increasing quantities of canned beef to the United States in recent years.

Slaughter by freezing and chilling plants this year in this state is forecast at 270,000 at least, compared with 180,000 last year, an increase of 50 per cent. Killings which began in December 1929 are expected to continue until the middle of June. Last year 22,900,000 pounds of frozen beef were exported from Rio Grande do Sul, the total amount of frozen meat exported reaching 22,920,000 pounds in 1929 against 15,000,000 pounds in 1927. The quantity exported in 1929 was less than the quantity exported during the years 1923-1925 and 1920 and 1921, exports during the latter year reaching the record of 72,000,000 pounds. Top quality steers recently brought \$3.69 per 100 pounds live weight. Prices of all cattle vary from \$2.64 to \$3.69 per 100 pounds live weight.

The xarque or jerked beef industry, in Rio Grande do Sul is on a larger scale than the frozen meat industry, which is more important in the state of Sao Paulo. This year, however, it is estimated that only 450,000 cattle will be killed for the manufacture of xarque against 620,000 last year. The Xarque or Jerked Beef Syndicate was succeeding in maintaining prices at a high level in the state and attempts are apparently being made to keep prices up by limiting production. It is estimated on good authority that on February 1 there were 130,000 bores, or about 19,000,000 pounds of xarque from last season on hand in the state. No exporting of xarque will be allowed by the Syndicate until after April 1. Killing may begin at any time, but must stop on May 31. For further details concerning the cattle industry in Brazil, see "Foreign Crops and Markets", August 19, 1929, pages 310 to 315.

It is estimated that export killings by cattle establishments in Queensland, Australia, in 1930 will probably not exceed 250,000 to 260,000 head as compared with 323,653 slaughtered by these works in 1929, according to the Australasian Shipping Bulletin. The expected reduction in slaughtering is attributed to losses by drought and smaller calvings. Exports of beef from all Australian states during the year 1929 totaled 555,795 quarters to the United Kingdom and 613,303 quarters to other countries, making 1,169,097 quarters in all. In 1928, shipments to the United Kingdom were 655,346 quarters and those to other countries 567,196 quarters, making 1,222,542 quarters in all. The relatively small quantities of Australian frozen beef shipped to the United States during the past period of higher prices in this country have been declining during the past year.

L I V E S T O C K , M E A T A N D W O O L , C O N T ' D

DEMAND FOR CLOTHING WOOL STRONGER AT LONDON SALES: Demand for clothing wools has increased at the London Wool Sales. English and continental users of woolen wools are evidently willing to accumulate stocks at present prices, according to a cable received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from E. A. Foley, American Agricultural Commissioner at London. The possibility of a strike over the proposed wage reductions has made topmakers and worsted spinners less anxious to accumulate stocks. German and French combing mills have also been less active during the week. America is still buying greasy New Zealand wools at 24 to 25 cents for 44's to 48's, and slipped 48's at about 25 cents per pound. Prices of combing wools on a scoured basis have been mostly unchanged to 1 cent higher since the opening of the sales on March 18, except 56's, which suffered a further decline of 1 cent.

D A I R Y P R O D U C T S

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC BUTTER PRICES FURTHER APART: Butter prices in the principal European markets continue to decline, while the domestic market strengthens, resulting in a difference as of April 3 of practically 10 cents in favor of New York over Copenhagen. The latter reached a low record of 28.2 cents, which was 1.5 cents lower than the previous Thursday and more than 4 cents lower than a year ago. The prevailing depression in the London market is reflected in a quotation of 27.4 cents on New Zealand and 26.9 on Australian. Shipments afloat as of March 29 were practically the same from New Zealand and Australia as a year ago, and much heavier than in less favorable seasons, as indicated below. Current prices appear on page 525. See Foreign Service release, F.S./D-46, April 2, 1930, for details on the foreign dairy situation during March.

BUTTER: Shipments afloat from Southern Hemisphere sources,
March 29, 1930 with comparisons

Country	March 29, 1930	March 30, 1929	March 31, 1928	April 1, 1927
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
New Zealand.	26,208	26,924	11,872	17,416
Australia...	12,488	12,488	14,224	9,184
Argentina...	2,296	1,008	1,296	3,360

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS

Unfavorable influences predominated during February and March in the factors affecting the foreign demand for American agricultural products, according to information received in the Foreign Service of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from American agricultural commissioners, the Department of Commerce, and other sources. In both Great Britain and Continental Europe, business as a whole continued the less favorable tendency of the past winter, with unemployment figures at new high levels and industrial output generally moving downward. On the more favorable side, the tendency toward cheaper credit is outstanding, especially in Great Britain where there have been six reductions in the Bank rate since last September when the rate stood at 6.5 per cent. On the Continent, some additional confidence in the future has resulted from the enactment of laws by Germany putting the Young Plan into effect.

A reduction in the Bank rate to 3.5 per cent on March 20 was probably the outstanding favorable development of the month in British economic affairs. Cheaper credit is expected to stimulate general business and industrial activity, but the prevailing tone appears to be that of caution, particularly since the improvements anticipated for the early months of 1930 have failed to materialize. British foreign trade for January and February was smaller than last year. Unemployment has increased steadily, the total on March 10 standing at 1,564,000 against 1,269,000 a year earlier. The new Unemployment Insurance Act became effective March 13, with higher rates of payment to certain classes of workers. Conditions in the iron, steel and coal industries appear to be less favorable than in recent months. In the latter line, the decline is somewhat seasonal, but reduced orders in steel also have had their effect on coal. The Government Bill for general amalgamation and centralized control of the coal industry passed the House of Commons on April 3. Other movements toward combination are in prospect, especially in cotton textiles, where conditions developed unfavorably during the month.

On the Continent there has been a more than seasonal curtailment of industrial production and continued increases in unemployment, according to Agricultural Commissioner Staere at Berlin. Unemployment figures are generally larger than last year in spite of an unusually mild winter which should have admitted of almost uninterrupted outdoor work. Clearly unfavorable developments have marked the situation in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Belgium, and Switzerland. In Germany, unemployment appeared to have reached its peak at the end of February, but has been declining very slowly. Some improvement in public confidence, however, is seen in additional stock market activities in some countries following lower interest rates. The better general tone noted earlier in the Scandinavian countries apparently has continued, while excellent business is still being enjoyed in France. The immediate outlook on the

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Continent is viewed as not favorable for actual consumer demand for farm products. Such trade, especially in cereals and cotton, appears to have been largely awaiting price developments, with buying expected to develop when upward price movements are clearly evident. Postponement of buying has been particularly evident in cotton, with some other lines meeting a certain amount of actual competition from other products.

Wheat and feed grains

The wheat price upturns of recent weeks appear to be very largely the result of the long-anticipated improved European buying. Mr. Steere states that, in addition to the general pressure to concentrate on the relatively large domestic wheat supplies, European buying of overseas wheat has been delayed by considerable substitution of other grains, as well as unsatisfactory business conditions. It seems probable that, in view of the relatively large and cheap supplies of feed grains, very little wheat has been fed this year. There has undoubtedly been a considerable increase in the consumption of corn in southern Europe and the Danube Basin, increased consumption of rye in northern Europe, and possibly a larger use of rice in some countries.

Generally speaking, business developments on the Continent during the next few months do not promise to hamper the demand for wheat to any great extent, Mr. Steere states. In fact, the recent upturn in buying is likely to be supported by reduced stocks, in spite of none too satisfactory business conditions in many countries. Certain reports also indicate that some continental mills are encountering difficulty in the sale of poor quality flour made in larger quantities than usual from weaker domestic wheats. The official encouragement of the use of domestic grain has been a real factor in reducing imports this season, and may lead to some additional measures, though farmer agitation for protection of the current season's output is declining. Under the terms of the German tariff effective March 27, wheat imports may pay from 10 cents to 78 cents per bushel, according to market conditions. The duty on flour, which became effective on March 29, is 150 per cent of the prevailing duty on wheat plus an additional 57 cents per 100 pounds.

Continental feed grain markets continued weak during February and March, Mr. Steere reports. There have been plentiful supplies of domestic feed grains, in addition to large offerings of barley from Russia and the Danube Basin. Russian grain is reported as accumulating at some of the western European ports. Reports on the Argentine corn crop have been construed as indicating a favorable outturn. Under existing conditions, continental demand is reserved and marked improvement does not seem likely to appear until the requirements incidental to increased hog production begin to be manifest later this year.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Cotton

Recent firmness in raw cotton prices appears to have stimulated European buying interest somewhat. Reports from Lancashire indicate some additional spinner demand, together with some improved inquiry for finished goods from eastern markets. The Indian market, however, is still disturbed owing to the pending tariff on cotton goods. Protests against the proposed rates have been lodged by both Lancashire and Japan, and efforts have been made to show that British goods in India compete with only part of the domestic Indian output. Fundamentally, however, little or no progress has been made in reviving the British textile industry, which now stands first in the matter of unemployed workers. A new over-head organization, the British Cotton Textile Association, was launched recently to act in an advisory capacity and to reduce internal competition. Indications point to additional mergers of operating units in the cotton textiles field.

On the whole, the continental European cotton textile situation remained uncertain and unsatisfactory during February and March, Mr. Steere reports. Quieter retail trade in textiles in all the central European countries, as a result of unsatisfactory business conditions and large unemployment, is a factor of considerable importance, since only essential orders are moving. The weaker price situation in raw cotton during February, however, was of even greater importance in the lack of interest on the part of European spinners and merchants, an attitude which the stronger price tone of recent weeks may alter considerably. With moderate raw cotton stocks, light to moderate stocks of goods in distributors' hands, credit conditions improving, and prospects of a better turn in general business later in the year, Mr. Steere reports that there is every reason to expect an improved market for raw cotton. In fact, the situation in the French cotton trade already has responded to the stimulus of rising raw materials prices.

Pork products

Pork and lard market prospects in Europe have changed but little in recent weeks, according to Mr. Steere. Hog prices showed a tendency to decline in most of Central Europe, Denmark and Netherlands during February and March. Except in Germany and Italy, hog prices are still generally above those of last year. It is still expected that the upward movement in hog production under way on the Continent, particularly in Germany, will not be much reflected in marketings until later in the year. Germany is still importing more pork and lard than a year ago. Lard prices, however, have weakened sharply and are below pre-war levels in both Germany and Great Britain. Cured pork prices in the latter country are below last year's levels, especially for American products. See page 497 for additional comments on the European pork market situation.

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS, CONT'D

Fresh and dried fruit

At recent British auctions, prices for American apples compared favorably with those of last year. Supplies of most American varieties are generally light and the trade is now primarily interested in Australian apples. On the Continent, most countries, including Germany, are taking considerably more fruit than had been anticipated earlier in the season. The mild winter forced continental stocks out of storage unusually early. At present there is little competition from such apples, which were of none too good quality, but oranges are cheap and good. After April 15, it is expected that Australian apples will be available in rather large supply.

The European prune market has experienced an unusually dull season, with a lack of demand prevailing through March. Rather plentiful supplies of competitive fruit, reduced buying power, and relatively warm weather tended to reduce the demand for prunes. Some of the Hamburg firms distributing prunes have met with financial difficulties resulting in forced sales which have weakened the market. At prices now prevailing, a fairly steady movement of prunes into consumption is anticipated for the balance of the season. But the approach of warmer weather and continued heavy unemployment preclude any significant improvement in consumer demand.

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UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS

United States exports of agricultural commodities during the month of February, as shown by the index of 44 principal farm products, was only 79 as compared with 107 a year earlier, and was lower than any February during the last 15 years. If we exclude cotton, the February index was 105, a duplicate of the low index for the same month of 1926. Exports of cotton fiber were lower than for any corresponding month since 1923, the outstanding factor being the reduced exports to Germany, the United Kingdom and Japan. Total exports so far this season, August 1, 1929 - February 28, 1930, were 14 per cent below those for the corresponding 7 months of 1928-29. There were larger exports of United States wheat and flour, due to heavier purchases by the United Kingdom and Japan, but this increase in exports of wheat was largely offset by

UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS, CONT'D

the decline in exports of other grains so that the index for the grains as a group was only 93, one of the three lowest since 1914. For the 8 months ended February 28, 1930, exports of wheat and flour were only 4 per cent under those for the corresponding period of 1928-29.

Exports of cured pork showed some recovery over the same month of the three preceding years, but were still low as compared with exports for the same month prior to 1927. Exports of lard were well maintained, being practically the same as during February 1929.

The index for fruits was only 165, or lower than for any February since 1925. All kinds of fruit shared in the decline, the decrease in exports of fresh apples and dried fruits being especially marked. Though showing some recovery as compared with February of 1928 and 1929, exports of dairy products continued at a low level.

In contrast with the decline in other groups, the index for tobacco was unusually high for February and except for February 1919, a peak figure for the month.

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS: Index numbers, February 1930 as compared with previous months a/

Commodity	February 1928	February 1929	December 1929	January 1930	February 1930
All commodities	100	107	130	113	79
All commodities except cotton..	111	134	129	123	105
Grains and products	94	147	126	134	95
Animal products	117	102	112	115	106
Dairy products and eggs	240	208	198	220	258
Cotton including cake and oil..	90	85	127	102	57
Fruit	241	419	296	214	165
Cotton fiber, including linters	92	88	132	106	59
Wheat including flour	76	101	139	157	107
Tobacco	127	149	203	143	174
Hams and bacon	74	87	60	81	77
Lard	202	167	203	186	167

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ July 1909-June 1914 = 100. See page 506 for detailed export figures.

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-February,
1928-29 and 1929-30

Article exported	Unit	July - February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
LIVE ANIMALS:					
Cattle, total	No	6	6	564	551
Hogs	No	26	10	437	175
Sheep	No	4	15	67	131
Poultry, live	lb	213	208	130	133
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	2,471	2,452	1,194	1,102
Cheese	lb	1,638	1,653	501	454
Milk -					
Condensed	lb	25,476	26,441	4,060	4,067
Evaporated	lb	46,093	40,474	4,797	3,370
Powdered	lb	3,246	4,062	802	952
Eggs in the shell	doz	9,483	7,239	2,956	2,570
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh	lb	1,635	1,935	357	448
Beef, pickled or cured	lb	6,319	7,170	778	883
Beef, canned	lb	1,093	1,203	392	356
Total beef	lb	9,047	10,908	1,527	1,687
Pork carcasses, fresh	lb	1,728	2,704	235	417
Loins & other fresh pork ..	lb	5,444	10,358	894	1,771
Total pork, fresh	lb	7,172	13,062	1,129	2,188
Pickled pork	lb	25,359	27,319	3,783	3,855
Canned pork	lb	4,318	8,456	1,651	2,917
Bacon	lb	74,914	91,210	11,379	13,894
Sides, Cumberland	lb	3,127	3,366	529	636
Hams and shoulders	lb	73,384	76,805	15,067	16,016
Sides, Wiltshire	lb	958	3,544	128	515
Total pork	lb	189,232	223,762	33,666	40,021
Mutton and lamb, total	lb	687	641	160	146
Poultry and game, fresh ...	lb	1,397	1,478	466	465
Other canned meats, incl.					
canned poultry	lb	1,244	1,481	380	411
Sausage, canned	lb	1,271	1,272	439	418
Sausage, not canned	lb	2,243	2,434	670	739
Sausage casings, total	lb	20,563	21,484	4,321	3,963
Other meats, incl. meat ex-					
tracts and edible offal.	lb	26,789	28,292	3,282	3,363
Total meats	lb	252,463	291,752	44,911	51,513
OILS AND FATS; ANIMAL:					
Lard	lb	519,755	531,353	67,979	67,339
Lard compounds	lb	2,932	2,329	375	285
Lard neutral	lb	12,803	12,449	1,758	1,595
Oleo oil	lb	39,261	44,140	4,817	4,832
Oleo stock	lb	3,819	5,550	447	595
Stearins and fatty acids,					
total	lb	90,181	6,307	895	639

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-February,
1928-29 and 1929-30

Article exported	Unit	July - February			
		Quantity		Value	
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
OILS AND FATS, ANIMAL,					
CONTINUED:					
Tallow	lb	2,099	3,136	190	262
Other animal oils, greases and fats	lb	38,983	38,720	3,750	3,337
Total oils and fats	lb	629,670	634,004	80,211	78,864
Coffee, total	lb	3,398	4,618	1,216	1,295
Cotton (500 lb)	bale	6,630	5,812	692,523	559,375
Linters (500 lb)	bale	151	102	4,872	2,947
FRUITS:					
Apples, fresh	box	9,640	5,219	20,256	11,542
Apples, fresh	bb1	2,447	1,312	12,313	6,364
Apples, dried	lb	42,390	21,363	4,619	2,765
Apricots, dried	lb	20,208	16,416	3,104	2,845
Grapefruit	box	422	522	2,034	2,054
Oranges	box	1,793	2,853	8,564	10,121
Pears, fresh	lb	79,605	60,456	4,621	4,062
Prunes, dried	lb	215,158	114,016	13,429	10,171
Raisins	lb	165,101	97,209	9,850	5,860
GRAINS, FLOUR AND MEAL:					
Wheat	bu	79,379	73,212	94,500	92,993
Wheat flour	bb1	8,710	9,062	52,136	54,775
Wheat, including flour	bu	120,315	115,302	146,636	148,758
Corn, including cornmeal ...	bu	32,297	6,527	32,303	6,584
Rye, including flour	bu	8,696	2,471	9,229	2,314
Barley, excluding flour	bu	49,900	18,925	42,100	15,035
Malt	bu	2,488	1,943	2,338	1,821
Oats, including oatmeal	bu	13,404	6,974	7,728	4,792
Buckwheat, including flour .	bu	196	20	210	24
Rice, incl. flour, meal and broken rice	lb	251,487	212,062	8,721	8,123
OILSEED PRODUCTS:					
Cottonseed cake and meal ...	L. ton	219	147	10,896	6,647
Linseed cake and meal	L. ton	166	204	9,137	10,596
Cottonseed oil, crude	lb	16,642	18,026	1,434	1,367
Cottonseed oil, refined	lb	6,258	3,565	721	423
Sugar	S. ton	69	55	5,959	3,285
TOBACCO LEAF:					
Bright flue-cured	lb	339,250	341,364	100,312	97,517
Burley	lb	4,532	7,619	727	841
Dark-fired Ky. and Tenn.	lb	48,373	53,975	9,172	10,177
Dark Virginia	lb	15,000	16,392	3,075	3,318
Maryland and Ohio export ...	lb	10,376	5,914	2,142	1,372
Green River (Pryor)	lb	3,698	4,834	904	1,091
One Sucker leaf	lb	1,768	2,258	331	301
Cigar leaf	lb	448	240	300	168

Continued -

UNITED STATES: Exports of principal agricultural products, July-February,
1928-29 and 1929-30

Article exported	July-February				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
TOBACCO, LEAF, CONTINUED:		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Black fat water baler and dark Africa.....	lb.	1,644	3,532	341	963
Perique tobacco.....	lb	2,744	2,913	302	697
Total leaf tobacco.....	lb	427,832	435,056	113,206	116,810
Stems, trimmings, scrap	lb	3,500	3,672	257	249
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried.....	bu	251	233	916	902
Peas, dried.....	bu	142	66	644	292
Total beans and peas, dried	bu	393	304	1,560	1,194
Onions.....	bu	314	479	499	543
Potatoes, white.....	bu	2,165	1,730	1,666	2,402
Vegetables, canned, total....	lb	65,540	69,195	6,240	6,763
MISC. VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Glucose.....	lb	74,232	70,421	2,721	2,606
Hops.....	lb	6,731	6,111	1,447	952
Starch, corn.....	lb	146,437	139,996	5,095	5,304
GRAND TOTAL.....				1,334,004	1,111,233

Compiled from official records of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products; July-February
1928-29 and 1929-30

Article imported	July-February				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS		<u>Thousands</u>	<u>Thousands</u>	<u>1,000</u>	<u>1,000</u>
LIVE ANIMALS:				<u>dollars</u>	<u>dollars</u>
Cattle, total.....	No.	321	362	15,721	12,079
Hogs.....	lb	601	545	55	42
Horses.....	No	2	2	1,097	1,155
Sheep.....	No	15	3	117	53
DAIRY PRODUCTS:					
Butter	lb	2,130	1,277	814	493
Casein.....	lb	18,363	13,315	2,270	1,707
Cheese.....	lb	53,338	47,433	18,090	14,068
Cream.....	gal	2,033	1,810	3,453	3,121
Milk, sweet, sour, etc.....	gal	3,553	2,526	621	469
EGGS AND EGG PRODUCTS:					
Eggs in the shell.....	doz	212	234	60	65
Whole eggs, dried.....	lb	1,567	1,145	335	306
Whole eggs, frozen.....	lb	10,767	7,773	1,693	1,330
Yolks, dried.....	lb	3,796	5,414	1,694	2,528
Yolks, frozen.....	lb	2,876	2,372	609	576
Egg albumen, dried.....	lb.	2,004	2,999	976	1,347
Egg albumen, frozen.....	lb	545	351	83	55

continued -

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-
February, 1928-29 and 1929-30 - cont'd

Article imported	July-February				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
Hides and skins, total ...	lb	293,651	365,341	86,420	83,673
MEATS AND MEAT PRODUCTS:					
Beef and veal, fresh ...	lb	46,395	24,490	5,369	3,044
Beef and veal, pickled or cured	lb	5,899	6,933	710	958
Mutton and lamb, fresh..	lb	2,074	1,671	347	231
Pork, fresh	lb	5,252	1,946	1,069	364
Hams, shoulders & bacon.	lb	1,606	1,235	575	502
Pickled, salted and other pork	lb	1,366	1,346	564	593
Silk, raw	lb	51,941	60,529	255,922	283,853
Wool, unmanufactured, total	lb	173,650	158,222	54,739	44,683
Honey	lb	82	96	30	23
Sausage casings, total ..	lb	12,410	13,575	2,803	3,529
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS					
Cacao beans	lb	250,852	310,834	24,792	29,271
Coffee	lb	944,501	1,017,691	201,519	180,350
Cotton (478 lb)	bale	277	248	32,267	25,113
FEED AND FODDER:					
Bran, shorts, etc:					
Of direct import	ton	141	51	3,694	1,371
Withdrawn bonded mill	ton	106	47	3,163	1,372
Hay	ton	22	21	223	193
Oil cake & oilcake meal .	lb	197,187	203,833	3,759	4,041
FRUITS:					
Bananas	bunch	38,439	41,065	21,138	22,869
Currants	lb	8,593	9,213	771	653
Dates	lb	51,857	52,936	2,582	2,484
Figs	lb	35,065	21,681	2,675	1,772
Lemons	lb	17,367	47,385	637	1,565
Pineapples, fresh	a/	a/	a/	97	259
Raisins	lb	2,246	1,373	399	176
Olives, total	gal	4,177	3,875	3,092	2,349
GRAIN & GRAIN PRODUCTS:					
Corn	bu	371	307	405	301
Oats	bu	359	72	236	27
Rice-					
Uncleaned	lb	7,634	6,493	384	321
Cleaned (except patna)	lb	17,306	12,323	655	478
Patna	lb	1,125	1,471	67	82
Meal, flour and broken	lb	1,001	805	47	39
Wheat, including flour..	bu	15,905	6,820	17,581	8,522
Nuts, total	a/	a/	a/	20,652	16,978

Continued

UNITED STATES: Imports of principal agricultural products, July-
February, 1928-29 and 1929-30 - cont'd

Article imported	July-February				
	Unit	Quantity		Value	
		1928-29	1929-30	1928-29	1929-30
		Thousands	Thousands	1,000 dollars	1,000 dollars
OILS, VEGETABLE:					
Tung oils	lb	79,166	85,669	9,888	10,553
Cocoa butter	lb	16	265	5	34
Coconut, product of the Philippine Islands	lb	234,295	255,428	17,885	17,263
Linseed oil	lb	262	4,910	19	480
Olive, edible, total	lb	47,713	58,323	8,729	9,019
Olive, inedible, total	lb	28,551	29,109	2,405	2,067
Palm kernel	lb	41,348	32,119	3,356	2,259
Palm oil	lb	130,367	164,119	8,557	10,692
Peanut	lb	1,525	1,371	200	147
Soybean	lb	10,028	10,034	635	614
OILSEEDS:					
Castor beans	lb	106,769	97,306	3,706	3,426
Copra	lb	389,349	326,276	17,236	13,237
Flaxseed	bu	11,905	12,066	21,742	26,519
Seeds, except oilseeds	a/	a/	a/	6,632	5,437
Spices, total	a/	a/	a/	13,274	12,877
Sugar, total	S. ton	2,511	2,257	116,341	98,484
Tea	lb	70,949	62,949	19,558	17,162
Tobacco, leaf, unmf'd. total.	lb	52,664	39,857	36,075	31,809
VEGETABLES:					
Beans, dried	lb	56,967	97,972	3,008	5,130
Peas, total	lb	54,733	63,520	3,479	2,931
Garlic	lb	3,961	2,129	189	149
Onions	lb	100,410	45,439	2,059	774
Potatoes, white	bu	1,638	4,102	1,108	4,815
Tomatoes, fresh	lb	69,602	50,729	2,182	1,579
Turnips	lb	126,912	119,042	629	943
Vegetables, canned	lb	85,372	139,158	5,191	7,010
Drugs, herbs, roots, etc.	lb	85,362	87,515	7,753	7,360
FIBERS, VEGETABLE:					
Flax, unmanufactured	ton	3	3	1,625	1,962
Hemp, unmanufactured	ton	3	3	641	543
Jute & jute butts, unmf'd	ton	68	56	9,093	6,744
Kapok	ton	5	3	1,953	1,339
Manila	ton	36	45	6,639	7,977
Sisal and henequen	ton	95	81	13,891	13,050
Rubber, crude, total	lb	780,377	747,024	141,890	137,092
FOREST PRODUCTS					
Dyeing & tanning material	a/	a/	a/	5,516	5,310
Gums, resins, balsams, etc..	a/	a/	a/	23,032	19,931
Wood, total				47,393	46,085
GRAND TOTAL				1,367,015	1,304,522

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

a/ Reported in value only.

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-February, 1928-29 and 1929-30

Item and country	July-February		February	
	1928-29	1929-30	1929	1930
BUTTER:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Mexico	452	439	58	50
Peru	309	298	30	37
Other South America ..	304	316	33	44
Haiti, Republic of ..	295	306	51	56
Cuba	244	86	5	5
Other West Indies ...	230	274	29	42
Panama	152	165	6	55
Honduras	101	103	11	15
Philippine Islands ...	90	150	4	39
Canada	1	54	a/	17
Other countries	237	241	38	36
Total exports	2,471	2,452	275	392
Imports-				
Denmark	390	277	72	8
United Kingdom	57	59	0	42
Italy	4	8	a/	a/
Other Europe	235	15	2	a/
Total Europe	687	358	74	50
New Zealand	1,142	715	106	93
Canada	137	102	20	16
Other countries	104	102	7	6
Total imports	2,150	1,277	207	165
CASEIN:				
Imports-				
Argentina	14,860	11,148	2,366	2,603
France	1,551	1,912	187	254
Germany	1,462	507	80	62
Other countries	995	248	49	22
Total imports	18,868	13,815	2,982	2,941
CHEESE:				
Exports-				
Panama	297	323	41	37
Other Central America ..	190	193	19	26
Mexico	294	400	30	19
Cuba	226	116	26	34
Other West Indies ...	236	162	34	21
Canada	108	113	13	12
Philippine Islands ...	95	85	11	8
South America	74	72	10	12
Greece	a/	46	0	0
Other countries	113	143	10	29
Total exports	1,638	1,653	194	198

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-February, 1928-29 and 1929-30 - cont'd.

Item and country	July-February		February	
	1928-29	1929-30	1929	1930
CHEESE AND CHEESE SUBSTITUTES:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Imports-				
Italy	28,584	21,712	2,145	1,829
Switzerland	13,324	12,660	1,411	1,670
France	4,149	3,455	464	321
Netherlands	2,632	1,887	337	152
Greece	982	1,104	65	79
Germany	796	880	96	121
Norway	425	574	59	38
Denmark	412	559	42	67
Finland	284	270	4	23
Other Europe	746	667	61	41
Total Europe	52,334	43,768	4,684	4,744
Canada	5,481	3,406	409	19
New Zealand	838	a/	498	0
Argentina	59	90	17	23
Other countries	126	172	19	9
Total imports	58,838	47,436	5,627	4,795
OLEOMARGARINE, ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE:				
Exports-				
Panama	209	186	31	19
West Indies	160	266	18	25
Mexico	13	22	4	2
Canada	a/	14	0	0
United Kingdom	0	78	0	0
Japan	0	11	0	0
France	0	45	0	0
Other countries	11	42	1	5
Total exports	398	670	54	51
MILK & CREAM, CONDENSED:				
Exports-				
Cuba	7,523	10,317	1,311	2,081
Philippine Islands	4,779	5,128	538	624
Japan	3,884	2,691	750	235
Hongkong	2,494	2,513	181	138
China	2,061	1,330	6	5
Panama	1,010	603	115	27
Other Central America	1,018	889	177	99
Mexico	571	725	86	49
Venezuela	310	325	43	35
Other countries	1,826	1,920	279	259
Total exports	25,476	26,441	3,486	3,582

Continued

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-February, 1928-29 and 1929-30 - cont'd.

Item and country.	July-February		February	
	1928-29	1929-30	1929	1930
MILK & CREAM, EVAPORATED:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
United Kingdom.....	15,459	8,728	1,745	394
Other Europe.....	457	373	45	1
Total Europe.....	15,916	9,101	1,790	395
Philippine Islands..	9,832	10,465	1,995	1,535
Panama.....	3,075	2,929	476	291
China.....	2,517	1,671	348	321
Peru.....	2,360	2,062	115	447
Other South America.	1,313	1,361	243	108
British Malaya.....	1,511	2,132	294	286
Japan.....	1,327	1,254	442	233
Mexico.....	1,226	1,451	187	102
Cuba.....	1,057	1,742	103	437
Dutch West Indies...	899	1,218	140	121
Hongkong	831	466	62	74
Newfoundland & Lab..	715	637	17	4
Canada.....	573	99	132	2/
Siam.....	427	596	28	151
Other countries.....	2,514	3,256	246	563
Total exports.....	46,083	40,474	6,606	5,121
MILK & CREAM, POWDERED:				
Exports-				
Netherlands.....	362	270	11	16
France.....	151	173	3	31
Italy.....	122	104	6	0
United Kingdom.....	73	840	13	124
Germany.....	52	0	4	0
Other Europe.....	207	43	103	2
Total Europe.....	977	1,446	150	173
China.....	331	271	31	20
Panama.....	237	243	41	28
Other Central America	125	143	15	26
Mexico.....	226	127	19	10
Venezuela.....	108	285	28	24
Colombia.....	175	143	49	13
Other South America...	390	447	71	52
Japan.....	139	176	32	17
Cuba.....	127	188	10	30
Philippine Islands..	95	207	14	26
Canada.....	33	40	7	6
Other countries.....	145	247	21	29
Total exports.....	3,246	4,062	483	454

Continued--

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-February, 1928-29 and 1929-30 - cont'd.

Item and country.	July-February		February	
	1928-29	1929-30	1929	1930
MILK & CREAM, POWDERED,	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
CONTINUED:	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>	<u>pounds</u>
Imports- b/				
Netherlands.....	1,721	1,787	138	152
Other Europe.....	21	8	2	a/
Total Europe.....	1,742	1,795	190	152
Canada.....	1,807	1,015	209	137
Other countries.....	2	9	1	a/
Total imports.....	3,551	2,819	400	239
MILK, CONDENSED, SWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Canada.....	452	107	76	a/
Netherlands.....	279	179	6	25
Denmark.....	29	11	1	0
Other countries.....	5	13	1	1
Total imports.....	771	310	84	26
MILK, EVAPORATED,				
UNSWEETENED:				
Imports-				
Netherlands.....	891	537	42	0
France.....	84	0	0	0
Canada.....	29	378	27	1
Other countries.....	a/	3	0	2
Total imports.....	1,004	918	69	3
EGGS IN THE SHELL:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Exports-	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>	<u>dozen</u>
Cuba.....	5,754	1,472	2	1
Mexico.....	2,572	1,663	48	58
Panama.....	1,054	949	83	120
United Kingdom.....	892	36	13	a/
Canada.....	496	2,144	93	1,333
Honduras.....	132	137	16	12
Bermudas.....	121	133	16	16
Venezuela.....	90	113	16	14
Other South America.....	65	230	7	159
Other countries.....	307	357	38	63
Total exports.....	9,423	7,239	335	1,831
Imports-				
Hongkong.....	169	163	23	16
China.....	22	10	3	1
Canada.....	7	51	1	1
Other countries.....	14	10	0	8
Total imports.....	212	234	27	26

continued-

DAIRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS: Foreign trade of the United States, July-February, 1928-29 and 1929-30 - cont'd.

Item and country	July-February		February	
	1928-29	1929-30	1929	1930
EGGS AND EGG YOLKS, DRIED, FROZEN OR PREPARED:	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Exports-				
Total Europe	134	34	0	4
Canada	97	23	44	6
Mexico	20	1	0	0
Newfoundland & Lab ..	1	1	0	0
Cuba	a/	24	0	a/
Other countries	11	8	1	1
Total exports	263	91	45	11
EGGS, WHOLE, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	1,539	1,145	35	109
Germany	28	0	20	0
Other countries	0	0	0	0
Total imports	1,567	1,145	55	109
EGGS, WHOLE, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	9,840	3,874	0	116
United Kingdom	920	3,892	0	112
Other countries	7	7	a/	a/
Total imports	10,767	7,773	a/	228
EGG YOLKS, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	3,486	5,365	126	165
Netherlands	212	34	42	11
Other countries	98	15	7	0
Total imports	3,796	5,414	175	176
EGG YOLKS, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	2,230	2,332	140	11
United Kingdom	530	4	0	3
Other countries	116	36	0	0
Total imports	2,876	2,372	140	14
EGG ALBUMEN, DRIED:				
Imports-				
China	1,980	2,949	154	175
Other countries	24	50	7	0
Total imports	2,004	2,999	161	175
EGG ALBUMEN, FROZEN OR OTHERWISE PREPARED:				
Imports-				
China	542	163	0	31
United Kingdom	3	150	0	2
Canada	0	35	0	0
Other countries	0	3	0	3
Total imports	545	351	0	36

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500. b/ Includes cream, powdered, malted, etc.

WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Exports from the United States by
countries, July-February 1928-29 and 1929-30

Country to which exported	Wheat, incl. flour		Wheat		Wheat flour	
	July-February		February		February	
	1928-29	1929-30	1929	1930	1929	1930
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 barrels	1,000 barrels
United Kingdom	13,967	25,309	636	1,933	74	116
Irish Free State	2,931	2,886	299	299	3	15
Netherlands	8,308	6,826	0	124	71	56
Italy	4,910	628	24	38	2	3
Greece	3,689	6,831	287	322	5	2
Belgium	2,334	4,944	84	235	1	1
Germany	2,267	5,581	102	224	24	38
France	2,093	1,787	249	60	a/	1
Denmark	1,592	2,008	12	83	23	37
Finland	1,266	1,007	0	0	12	16
Gibraltar	1,157	1	0	0	a/	0
Norway	774	1,196	0	0	19	38
Sweden	442	556	0	0	10	3
Malta, Gozo and Cyprus	141	310	0	0	6	2
Other Europe	3,724	1,819	288	242	13	8
Total	49,595	61,689	1,981	3,560	263	336
Canada	30,779	12,513	206	5	10	6
Panama	3,893	4,599	174	287	9	11
Cuba	3,736	3,814	3	2	96	92
Mexico	1,847	2,072	283	185	11	5
Haiti, Republic of....	1,490	674	0	0	25	17
Brazil	2,680	2,192	a/	0	85	55
Peru	1,199	268	38	0	7	6
Colombia	763	619	32	21	10	7
Japan	3,676	7,958	358	1,098	a/	9
China	4,690	2,229	68	20	256	41
Hongkong	3,175	2,773	1	4	78	61
Kwantung	1,308	3,839	0	0	103	30
Philippine Islands ...	2,532	2,325	0	0	50	63
Other countries	8,952	8,238	70	3	217	186
Total exports	120,315	115,802	3,214	5,185	1,220	925
Total imports	15,905	6,820	1,765	1,674	a/	a/
Total reexports ..	20	52	0	0	0	1
Net exports	104,430	109,034	1,449	3,511	1,220	926

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.
a/ Less than 500.

WINTER WHEAT AND RYE: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 ^{a/}	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
WHEAT						
United States.....	^{b/} 32,702	43,573	47,317	42,820	43,690	102.0
Canada.....	^{b/} 1,019	979	1,035	825	809	91.4
Europe, 7 count. prev. reported.....	43,786	37,720	38,727	38,270	37,953	99.2
Spain.....	9,547	10,326	10,479	10,473	10,551	100.5
Total Europe (8).....	53,553	48,546	49,206	48,748	48,424	99.5
North Africa (3).....	6,531	7,017	7,987	7,857	7,971	101.5
India ^{c/}	29,224	31,134	31,332	31,159	29,371	95.9
Syria and Lebanon.....	900	1,234	1,024	920	1,057	117.6
Total, 15 countries...	123,709	132,323	137,699	132,368	131,322	99.6
RYE						
United States.....	2,236	3,617	4,032	3,456	3,466	100.3
Canada.....	117	538	599	627	312	119.1
Europe-						
France.....	3,095	1,921	1,900	1,936	1,929	99.6
Spain.....	1,933	1,818	1,384	1,633	1,443	88.5
Bulgaria.....	542	428	458	405	541	133.6
Rumania.....	^{b/} 1,236	638	637	723	662	123.8
Poland.....	12,127	12,002	14,652	14,975	14,701	98.2
Lithuania.....	1,743	1,240	1,161	1,113	1,193	107.5
Latvia.....	239	327	631	504	331	125.2
Finland.....	539	563	567	563	573	99.8
Total Europe (8)....	22,234	19,243	21,386	21,652	21,263	100.1
Total above count.(10)	24,617	23,628	26,017	25,995	26,152	100.6

^{a/} Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.^{b/} Four-year average.^{c/} Second estimate.

BREAD GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
WHEAT	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	690,108	831,040	878,374	914,876	806,508	88.2
Canada	197,119	407,136	479,665	566,726	299,520	52.9
Total North America (4)	898,908	1,238,769	1,370,149	1,492,800	1,117,513	74.9
Europe (29)	1,148,170	1,210,155	1,274,947	1,407,395	1,405,919	99.9
Africa (4)	92,047	89,976	105,555	104,469	117,255	112.2
Asia (4)	387,827	379,020	389,635	336,761	372,754	110.7
Total N. Hemis. (41) ...	2,726,952	2,927,920	3,140,286	3,341,425	3,013,441	90.2
Southern Hemisphere (4)	250,515	407,047	372,864	482,676	282,246	58.5
Total above count. (45)	2,977,467	3,334,967	3,513,150	3,824,101	3,295,687	86.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China ...	3,041,000	3,426,000	3,661,000	3,943,000	3,415,000	86.6
RYE						
United States	36,093	40,795	58,164	43,366	40,629	93.7
Canada	2,094	12,179	14,951	14,618	13,161	90.0
Europe (25)	975,724	751,804	812,625	900,136	900,305	100.0
Argentina.....	640	3,268	6,614	7,666	4,337	57.0
Total above count. (28)	1,014,551	808,046	892,354	965,786	958,460	99.2
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,025,000	821,000	903,000	975,000	939,000	99.4

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
BARLEY	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	7,620	9,476	12,598	13,212	b/ 13,437	101.7
Europe, 4 count. prev. reported	1,071	1,183	1,357	1,281	1,440	112.4
Spain	3,510	4,452	4,506	4,426	4,320	99.2
Total Europe (5)	4,581	5,635	5,863	5,707	5,830	102.2
Africa (3)	7,623	6,685	7,770	7,654	7,490	97.9
Syria and Lebanon	(450)	655	892	750	764	101.9
Total N. Hemis. (10)	20,274	22,451	27,123	27,323	27,521	100.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	64,200	62,700	68,800	71,500		

Continued -

FEED GRAINS: Acreage, average 1909-1913, annual 1927-1930
cont'd

Crop and countries reported in 1930 a/	Average 1909-1913	1927	1928	1929	1930	Percent 1930 is of 1929
OATS	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent
United States	37,357	41,941	41,734	40,217 b/	41,222	102.5
France c/	1,930	2,045	1,850	1,967	2,119	107.7
Spain	1,276	1,909	1,965	1,700	1,840	108.2
Total Europe (2) ...	3,236	3,954	3,815	3,667	3,939	108.0
Morocco	25	63	74	94	114	121.3
Algeria, revised	449	527	601	619	630	101.8
Tunis, revised	133	89	104	96	99	103.1
Total Africa (3) ...	607	679	779	809	843	104.2
Lebanon and Alaouite	(12)	65	28	29	18	64.3
Total N. Hemis. (7) ..	41,212	46,640	46,356	44,721	45,042	103.0
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	97,700	100,900	100,900	99,800		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

b/ Intentions to plant.

c/ Winter acreage only.

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 is of 1928
BARLEY	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
United States	184,813	184,905	265,882	357,487	307,105	85.9
North America (2)	230,087	284,892	362,820	493,878	409,413	82.9
Europe (29)	701,321	674,164	659,394	742,609	808,878	108.9
North Africa (4)	103,667	71,679	84,683	111,375	103,497	92.9
Asia (3)	133,027	135,095	133,119	129,339	142,014	109.8
Total N. Hemis. (38) ..	1,168,102	1,165,830	1,240,216	1,477,301	1,433,807	99.1
Southern Hemisphere (4) ..	7,011	20,812	16,382	18,879	18,156	96.2
Total above count. (42) ..	1,175,113	1,186,642	1,256,598	1,496,080	1,481,963	99.1
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	1,407,000	1,395,000	1,435,000	1,671,000	1,359,000	99.3
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	1,425,000	1,442,000	1,478,000	1,717,000		

Continued -

FEED GRAINS: Production, average 1909-1913, annual 1926-1929, Cont'd.

Crop and countries reported in 1929 a/	Average 1909-1913	1926	1927	1928	1929	Percent 1929 of 192
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	Percent
CORN						
United States	2,712,364	2,692,217	2,763,093	2,818,901	2,622,189	93.0
North America (4)	2,869,268	2,794,353	2,853,516	2,913,877	2,693,208	92.4
Europe, 10 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged ...	556,928	630,374	462,458	361,612	618,604	171.1
Greece, revised	9,860	8,131	5,110	5,072	5,967	117.6
Total Europe (11)	566,788	638,505	467,568	366,684	624,571	170.3
Est. European total excl. Russia	581,000	654,000	485,000	381,000	640,000	168.4
Africa, 3 count. prev. rept'd & unchanged	4,326	5,871	5,193	7,393	4,836	65.4
Kenya, revised	(1,200)	4,695	3,888	3,926	7,168	182.6
Total Africa (4)	5,526	10,566	9,081	11,319	12,004	106.1
Asia (2)	(39,900)	110,584	102,907	69,201	64,232	92.8
Total N. Hemis. (21) ...	3,481,482	3,554,008	3,433,072	3,361,081	3,394,015	101.0
Union of South Africa, revised	33,517	65,203	68,523	66,271	90,582	136.7
Total above count. (22)	3,514,999	3,619,211	3,501,595	3,527,352	3,484,597	101.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia	3,693,000	3,807,000	3,679,000	3,626,000	3,661,000	101.0
Est. world total excl. Russia	4,138,000	4,476,000	4,346,000	4,219,000		
OATS						
United States	1,143,407	1,246,848	1,182,594	1,439,407	1,238,654	86.1
North America (2)	1,495,097	1,630,264	1,622,307	1,891,560	1,521,492	80.4
Europe (28)	1,930,727	1,844,745	1,752,157	1,880,961	2,039,564	108.4
North Africa (3)	17,631	11,594	13,411	18,506	21,130	114.2
Syria and Lebanon	175	1,481	1,215	530	718	135.5
Total N. Hemis. (34) ...	3,443,630	3,488,084	3,339,090	3,791,557	3,582,904	94.5
Southern Hemisphere (4) ..	83,170	80,014	66,314	80,084	83,392	104.1
Total above count. (38)	3,526,800	3,568,098	3,455,404	3,871,641	3,666,296	94.7
Est. N. Hemis. total excl. Russia & China	3,474,000	3,516,000	3,398,000	3,820,000	3,611,000	94.5
Est. world total excl. Russia and China	3,581,000	3,621,000	3,490,000	3,928,000		

a/ Figures in parenthesis indicate the number of countries included.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries

Item	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	July 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
BARLEY, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year beginning	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
July 1								
United States	36,530	36,936	66	62	35	Mar. 29	31,573	19,660
Canada.....	25,128	36,662				Feb. 28	29,639	6,173
Argentina....	11,592	8,591	b/ 535			Mar. 15	b/3,608	b/4,425
Danubian								
count. b/...	27,242	19,403	317			Mar. 15	17,992	56,753
Total.....	100,548	123,663					102,712	87,041
OATS, EXPORTS:								
Year beginning								
July 1								
United States	9,621	16,302	30	16	8	Mar. 29	14,153	7,111
Canada....	7,424	19,532				Feb. 28	14,232	5,207
Argentina....	26,751	25,890	b/ 68			Mar. 15	b/14,752	b/12,051
Danubian								
count. b/...	870	49	20			Mar. 15	49	1,082
Total.....	46,874	51,573					43,191	24,051
	Net exports for year		Shipments 1930, week ended a/			Net movement as far as reported		
	1927-28	1928-29	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	Nov. 1 to and incl.	1928-29	1929-30
CORN, EXPORTS:	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000
Year beginning	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels		bushels	bushels
November 1								
United States	20,556	41,636	191	140	103	Mar. 29	33,449	4,355
Danubian								
count. b/...	15,266	531	900			Mar. 15	1,111	15,386
Argentina....	262,625	203,071	b/ 1,504	b/1,336	b/1,142	Mar. 29	53,602	b/61,393
Union of South								
Africa.....	23,809	16,602	c/ 171			Mar. 15	c/ 4,200	c/4,989
IMPORTS:								
Year beginning								
November 1							Nov.--Feb.	Nov.--Feb.
United States	1,436	349					113	190
Total exp.								
less U. S.								
imports....	326,860	261,491					22,025	65,938

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ The weeks shown in these columns are nearest to the date shown. b/ Trade sources. c/ Unofficial reports of export to Europe for South and East Africa.

FEED GRAINS: Weekly average price per bushel of corn, oats and barley at leading markets a/

Week ended	Corn								Oats		Barley	
	Chicago				Buenos Aires				Chicago		Minneapolis	
	No. 3 yellow		Futures		Futures				No. 3 white		No. 2	
	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930	1929	1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Jan. 3	85	85	91	96	97	72	81	71	46	44	60	59
10	87	85	93	95	98	68	83	67	47	45	62	59
17	94	87	100	95	100	67	82	66	50	45	66	57
24	97	86	102	93	103	65	90	65	52	45	69	57
31	97	83	101	91	101	Feb. 64	89	65	52	44	70	57
Feb. 7	95	83	99	91	100	63	88	63	52	44	71	57
14	94	84	98	92	May 89	63	88	63	51	45	71	58
21	94	81	99	89	88	62	88	62	49	43	69	56
28	94	80	100	87	88	May 63	88	61	49	42	69	56
Mar. 7	96	79	99	86	89	61	88	61	48	43	68	53
14	96	74	100	81	88	58	88	58	49	41	69	54
21	94	80	97	84	86	57	85	57	48	43	66	54
28	91	81	94	84	86	61	86	60	47	43	65	56

a/ Cash prices are daily weighted averages of reported sales; future prices are simple averages of daily quotations.

CANADA: Slaughter of hogs at inspected establishments, by months, 1925-1930

Month	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands
January	335	252	255	271	249	249
February	246	200	220	243	208	168
March	241	217	234	247	215	
April	220	204	210	222	208	
May	210	203	213	219	198	
June	225	182	215	205	161	
July	163	164	149	164	159	
August	155	165	161	140	131	
September	174	183	174	161	142	
October	209	217	208	200	207	
November	234	264	242	232	234	
December	235	254	254	239	221	
Total	2,642	2,491	2,541	2,548	2,353	

Live Stock Market and Meat Trade Review of Dominion Live Stock Branch.

April 7, 1930

Foreign Crops and Markets

503

UNITED STATES: Imports of cattle by countries, average 1909-13 years
1927, 1928 and 1929

Country from which imported	Year ended December 31			
	Average 1909-1913 a/ <u>Number</u>	1927 <u>Number</u>	1928 <u>Number</u>	1929 <u>Number</u>
FREE				
United Kingdom	1,475	556	787	1,015
Canada	379	4,475	5,909	6,358
Mexico	463	2,192	4,016	3,257
Other countries	7	1,913	103	50
Total	2,324	9,141	10,815	10,360
DUTIABLE				
United Kingdom	27	109	160	0
Canada	9,544	283,486	277,986	247,876
Mexico	239,716	152,609	245,334	244,733
Other countries	3	0	9	0
Total	249,290	436,204	523,989	492,609

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States and official records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

MEXICO: Exports of cattle from the State of Sonora to the
United States, 1912-1929

Year	Number	Value	Year	Number	Value
		<u>Dollars</u>			<u>Dollars</u>
1912	42,193	620,143	1921	14,171	339,515
1913	53,601	787,519	1922	22,390	297,967
1914	128,632	2,073,151	1923	6,347	67,076
1915	109,677	2,118,570	1924	9,859	166,494
1916	19,344	436,312	1925	16,974	256,504
1917	50,686	1,612,801	1926	32,759	572,992
1918	40,989	1,279,105	1927	94,643	1,919,051
1919	62,132	1,922,044	1928	1105,387	2,914,883
1920	47,013	1,556,573	1929	109,648	3,546,306

Consul Maurice W. Altaffer, March 9-23, 1928 and Jan. 20, 1930.

GRAINS: Exports from the United States, July 1-March 29, 1928-29 and 1929-30
 PORK: Exports from the United States, January 1-March 29, 1929 and 1930

Commodity	July 1-March 29		Week ending			
	1928-29	1929-30	Mar. 8	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29
GRAINS:	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wheat a/	82,196	75,077	224	371	913	357
Wheat flour b/.....	45,505	46,013	649	597	1,175	1,006
Rye.....	8,594	2,482	6	17	21	8
Corn.....	34,317	6,716	400	191	140	103
Oats.....	9,927	4,336	17	30	16	8
Barley a/	51,043	19,285	198	66	62	33
PORK:	Jan. 1 - March. 29					
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Hams and shoulders, inc.						
Wiltshire sides.....	21,678	24,220	1,136	1,151	1,233	871
Bacon, inc. Cumberland sides.....	36,173	41,077	3,873	4,323	2,882	3,606
Lard.....	205,338	195,392	13,082	12,508	14,321	16,237
Pickled pork.....	9,172	6,319	309	144	333	278

Compiled from official records, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. a/ Included this week: Pacific ports wheat 272,000 bush., flour 40,600 bbls., San Francisco barley 33,000 bush., rice 223,000 lbs. b/ Includes milled in bond from Canadian wheat, in terms of wheat.

WHEAT INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries

Country.	Total shipments or exports		Shipments, week ending			Net movement from July to and including March 29	
	1927-28	1928-29	Mar. 15	Mar. 22	Mar. 29	1928-29	1929-30
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
North America b/	452,423	499,942	5,641	3,602	5,870	401,154	221,071
Canada 4 mark. c/	333,335	458,649	1,218	1,958	1,304	377,481	138,430
United States..	206,259	163,387	968	2,088	1,363	110,701	112,673
Argentina.....	178,135	216,722	2,284	1,487	2,381	145,148	135,100
Australia.....	72,962	107,937	1,434	1,240	1,696	81,870	46,576
Russia.....	5,408	8	0	0	224	8	2,544
Danube & Bul. d/	32,847	33,842	496	360	376	2,202	17,136
British India..	15,668	21,729	0	0	0	12,717	1,119
Total f/.....	757,443	836,722	9,905	6,639	10,547	617,671	421,308

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Preliminary. b/ Bradstreet's, weeks ending Thursday, includes flour converted at 4.5 bushels per barrel. c/ Fort William, Port Arthur, Vancouver and Prince Rupert. d/ Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria. e/ Net imports. f/ Total of trade figures, including North America as reported by Bradstreet's.

April 7, 1930

Foreign Crops and Markets

385

BUTTER: Prices in London, Berlin, Copenhagen and New York, in cents per pound
(Foreign prices by weekly cable)

Market and item	April 4, 1929	March 27 1930	April 3, 1930
	Cents	Cents	Cents
New York, 98 score.....	45.00	37.50	38.00
Copenhagen, official quotation..	32.58	29.66	28.20
Berlin, 1a quality.....	32.85	29.82	29.17
London: a/			
Danish.....	35.41	32.48	30.37
Dutch, unsalted.....	34.45	31.94	28.62
New Zealand.....	35.09	27.81	27.37
New Zealand, unsalted.....	36.06	30.65	28.98
Australian.....	33.89	27.27	26.94
Australian unsalted.....	34.76	27.37	27.37
Argentine, unsalted.....	32.53	27.81	27.16

Quotations converted at par of exchange. a/ Quotations of following day.

EUROPEAN LIVESTOCK AND MEAT MARKETS
(By weekly cable)

Market and item	Unit	Week ended,		
		Apr. 5, 1929	Mar. 25, 1930	Apr. 2, 1930
GERMANY:				
Receipts of hogs, 14 markets..	Number	35,591	65,105	63,682
Prices of hogs, Berlin.....	\$ per 100 lbs.	16.86	14.96	14.59
Price of lard, ves., Hamburg..	"	14.29	11.91	11.87
UNITED KINGDOM:				
Hogs, certain markets, England.	Number	9,997	11,917	12,431
Prices at Liverpool:				
Prime steam western lard a/..	\$ per 100 lbs.	15.58	11.73	11.84
American short cut green hams	"	24.96	21.40	21.50
American green bellies.....	"	19.23	17.92	17.81
Danish Wiltshire sides.....	"	b/	24.55	24.55
Canadian green sides.....	"	b/	23.68	23.68

a/ Friday quotations. b/ No quotation.

	Index	Page
Crop and Market Prospects	488	

Agricultural exports:		
Index numbers, U.S., Feb.-1930 ..	505	
Principal products, U.S., July -		
February, 1929-30	506	
Agricultural imports, principal		
products, U.S., July-Feb., 1929-30	503	
AGRICULTURAL MARKET CONDITIONS,		
FOREIGN, MARCH 1930	501	
Apples, prices, U.K., April 2, 1930	495	
Barley:		
Area, specified countries,		
av. 1909-13, an. 1927-30 ..	491,518	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		
an. 1926-29	519	
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		
March 28, 1930	492	
Butter, prices, foreign markets,		
1930	500,525	
Corn:		
Growing conditions, Argentina,		
March 31, 1930	493	
Prices, U.S. and Argentina,		
March 28, 1930	493	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		
an. 1926-29	493,520	
Cotton, production, Sudan, 1929-30	494	
Dairy and poultry products,		
foreign trade, U.S., July -		
February, 1929-30	511	
Grains:		
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1930 ...	524	
Movement (feed), principal		
countries, March 29, 1930	521	
Prices (feed), principal		
markets, March 23, 1930	522	
Hops, production situation, Europe,		
1929-30	494	
Livestock:		
Cattle:		
Conditions, beef, specified		
countries, 1929	498	
Exports, Mexico (Sonora), 1912-29	523	
Imports, U.S., 1927-1929	523	
Livestock, cont'd:		
Hogs, slaughter, inspected,		
Canada, 1925-1930	522	
Meat (pork):		
Exports, U.S., by weeks, 1930 .	524	
Market situation, foreign,		
March 1930	497	
Prices, foreign markets, 1930	487,525	
Oats:		
Area, specified countries,		
av. 1909-13, an. 1927-30 .	492,519	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		
an. 1926-29	520	
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		
March 28, 1930	492	
Rice, production, specified		
countries, 1929-30	493	
Rye:		
Area, specified countries,		
av. 1909-13, an. 1927-30 .	491,517	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		
an. 1926-29	518	
Vegetables, shipments to U.S.,		
specified countries, 1929-30 .	496	
Wheat:		
Area, specified countries,		
av. 1909-13, an. 1927-30 .	488,517	
Exports:		
U.S., March 29, 1930	488	
U.S., by countries, July -		
February, 1929-30	516	
Growing conditions, Europe,		
April 3, 1930	488	
Market conditions:		
China, April 5, 1930	487	
Europe, April 2, 1930	489	
Prices, U.S., April 3, 1930 ...	489	
Production, world, av. 1909-13,		
an. 1926-29	518	
Receipts and shipments, Canada,		
March 28, 1930	489	
Shipments, principal countries,		
March 29, 1930	524	
Wool, market conditions, London,		
March 28 and April 4, 1930 .	487,500	